

brought with it rather than in the sods. It is characteristic of the Texas flora that of the 17 weedy species present (I consider St. Augustine grass another weed; certainly in my own yard, intended for flowers, it is a pest), all but four are native to Texas. The exceptions are *Poa annua* (spear grass, Eurasian), *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda grass, African or Asian), *Paspalum dilatatum* (Dallis grass, South American), and *Ranunculus muricatus* (buttercup, European). The last-named was new to Dallas County, the nearest previously known occurrence being in Gregg County, 125 miles to the east. It is fairly common in the southeastern third of the state and in Louisiana. The precise source of the sod could not be determined, but according to an employe of the landscape company which handled the work, it probably came from Houston. That city is about 270 airline miles south and slightly east of Dallas. All the species mentioned are known to occur there. It may well have been the source of the Dallas occurrence of *Melochia pyramidata*, mentioned in my *Spring Flora of the Dallas—Fort Worth Area* (1958, p. 267). This also is a native species, perhaps as far north as Comal County, where it was collected by Charles Wright in 1850. Similarly the native South Texas weed *Calyptocarpus vialis*, occurring naturally as far north as Bell and San Saba counties, has turned up more than 100 miles farther north as a weed in St. Augustine grass lawn in Highland Park, Dallas: in front of Christian Science Church, *Shinners* 13,358, 14 May 1952 (SMU). "A few small patches." Still another example of such weed transport is provided by a specimen of *Sisyrinchium minus* from the campus of Stephen F. Austin State College in Nacogdoches (*R. L. Oliver* 317, 3 May 1961; SMU), which is noted as "apparently introduced in the San Augustine grass (from Brazos River bottom, Houston area) which was set out in fall of 1960." — *Lloyd H. Shinners*.

EICHHORNIA AZUREA (PONTEDERIACEAE) IN THE TEXAS COASTAL BEND: NEW TO THE UNITED STATES. — The common water hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes* (Martius) Solms, with short, greatly inflated petioles, was collected in Texas as early as 1903 by Reverchon (east of La Porte, Harris County), and has been found as far north as Dallas. The following is apparently the first United States record of the related *E. azurea* (Swartz) Kunth, with elongate petioles thicker toward base but not abruptly inflated. TEXAS. San Patricio Co.: growing around shores of Lake Corpus Christi, *Fred B. Jones* 1160, 6 July 1955 (SMU). The species is reported by Alexander (*N. Amer. Flora* 19: 56—57, 1937) from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America. It is not included in the recent (undated; 1961?) *Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Texas Coastal Bend Counties* by Fred B. Jones, Chester M. Rowell, Jr., and Marshall C. Johnston, which lists *E. crassipes* only, as occurring in "ditches, lakes, etc." — *Lloyd H. Shinners*.